Chicago Tribune.

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FROM VICKSBURG.

A NEW CANAL BEGUN.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON THE TAPIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
YOUNG'S POINT, LA., April 6
via CAIRO, April 9, 1863.

Several transports filled with troops, and General Ellet's Marine Brigade, left this point this morning and steamed up stream, accompanied by an iron clad. There is no prospect of active operations before Vicksburg for some time.

A new canal is being cut three miles above this point. Three dredges and an African brigade are hard at work upon it, night and day. A battery of thirty-pound Parrotts has been planted on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, but its effect has not yet been fully tested. The weather is fine and the health of the troops is improving.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 9, 1863.

Several arrivals from Memphis and below, but news outside of your dispatches from your regular correspondent is very unreliable in character. The new canal being cut absorbs some attention. It enters the Mississippi below Warrenton, and is eight miles long; the exit is by Diamond Bend. It starts just below Duckport.

Farragut still holds the country between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The Queen of the West is up Red River. Porter and Grant are both on a reconnoissance up the Yazoo, and have a considerable force with them. Ross and Quimby's divisions are still in the Pass. A gunboat went the same way on Saturday last, and carried ammunition and supplies. Gen. Smith has been relieved by Gen. Tuttle. Smith is here.

Colonel Bissell came up yesterday with his regiment, Adjt. Gen. Thomas has gone below to look after his command. Lt. Col. J. Sullivan, of Indiana, is appointed Inspector General of the Department of the Tennessee. A fight was expected on the 6th at Cane Creek, near Memphis, twelve miles distant. Our forces were drawn up in order of battle, Chalmer's army is greatly over-estimated. It is only about 1,000 men.

CAIRO, April 9.—Our latest news from Young's Point is to Saturday evening. Gen. Steele's division landed at Greenville, Miss., on Friday. A Confederate force of several thousand is reported near there.

Capt. J. B. Sample, A. A. G. on Gen. Tuttle's staff, writes from Young's Point on the 1st, as follows: "We are much surprised to find the troops in such good health and spirits. After reading the accounts in the papers of suffering and disease, we were prepared for almost anything; but it is all a mistake. I never saw troops in better condition."

Gen. Wright is assigned to the command of the 3d division, 15th army corps, and goes up to a point four miles above Young's Point. His headquarters is on the steamer Florence Miller.

Gen. Ogleshy has been assigned to a command in Gen. Hurlbut's corps, and will go to Jackson or Corinth.

Col. Bissell's engineer corps have come up to Memphis to make repairs on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Over $62,000 was paid to the 35th Iowa, here (Cairo), yesterday. It is ordered to Young's Point, and will go in a few days.

I understand Captain Phelps will be assigned to the command of this naval post, in the place of Capt. Pennock, who takes command of the fleet in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

CAIRO, April 9.—The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 6th, admits the loss of Fort Hudson, but says her machinery had been taken out and that she was not worth much.

General Steele had landed his division at Greenville, Miss., on the 6th, no doubt, is to co-operate with the fleet in reducing Fort Pemberton. If anything of importance is transpiring at any point below Memphis, we fail to hear of it. Arrivals from below are scattering and irregular, and papers when received contain nothing.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Behind the Scenes of the K. G. C.

DANGERS OF DISLOYALTY IN INDIANA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.

The following is the degree oath of the K. G. C. It is administered only to those who are known to be reliable, and fit for trust:

TO OUR CANDIDATE—Do you believe this to be the Word of God? [Hand on the Bible.] Do you believe that the purpose for which being urged against us, to be unconstitutional? Both being answered in the affirmative, then receive the obligation:

THE OATH.

I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will go to the aid of all loyal and lawful Democrats, all opposed to secession or hostile property, either North or South; and if further promise and swear that I will suffer my body severed in four parts, one part out of the east gate, one part out of the west gate, one part out of the north gate, and one part out of the south gate, before I will suffer the privileges bequeathed by our forefathers to be blotted out or trampled under foot, forever.

I further promise and swear that I will go to the aid, from the first to the fourth signal, of all loyal Democrats North or South.

I further promise and swear that I will not reveal any of the secret signs, pass-words, or grips to any one not legally authorized, on the circle of Democracy, under no less penalty, than having my bowels torn out, and cast to the four winds of heaven—so help me God.

I promise and swear, that I will do all in my power to bring all loyal Democrats into this circle of love. I further promise and swear, that I will do all in my power against the present Yankee dynasties Administration—so help me God.

Hereafter, all persons who may cheer for the Southern Confederacy, utter treasonable sentiments, or print disloyal papers, in this State, are to be sent to Gen. Rosecrans, to be sent across the lines, to the land they love so well.

An attempt was made to break into the powder magazine, at the State arsenal, by a gang of twelve or fourteen persons, last night. They were fired upon by the guard, when they fled. Two of them are supposed to be wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Surmises and Rumors of a Victory at Charleston.

VARIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY AND CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1863.

The rebels on the Rappahannock were never so subdued and quiet as to-day. Talking to knots, it was ascertained from them that a fort has been taken by our forces. What fort, is not known. Late Richmond papers contain no dispatches from Charleston.

There is little doubt but that a note has gone to England from our Government, to the effect that if other vessels like the Alabama are allowed to sail, it will be considered as unfriendly act. Some think that war is the intimate. The better opinion is, that England will back down.

The Adjt. Gen.'s order, of the 2d inst., guarantees to soldiers re-enlisting after the expiration of their term of service, in addition to $50 bounty, a furlough for thirty days, immediately after enlistment.

Attorney-at-large Bates and Senator Rockwell, just returned from Hooker's army, unite in reporting it wonderfully cared for in all respects, and in excellent condition for a fight, and devoted to the commander. The soldiers were never so well fed, or clothed. Rates was not over reported, but several returns in the best of spirits.

The final report of the loyal Creeks, Opothleyo, recently died at the Grand Fox Agency. The other refugees are still there.

The pickets of the 5th Corps across the Rappahannock say that over a dozen more gained an advantage at Charleston, and neither to give for them to do, but 20,000 of them would wish upon Bingham, the fate of Tarpeia. He would be smothered. That he is "seeking authority" is very likely, for he has been on some search or other since the present war began. If the draft could only be strong enough to draw all his class of brokers away from the Capital, it would rid the wheels of government of a horde of nuisances that are really a public evil. We make no charge to Colonel Bingham for this advertisement.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The second part of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is issued, and an abstract of its main points is given in our Washington dispatches. It is a continuation of the dispassionate and impartizan-like investigation of the management of this war, to the end of locating the responsibility of its blunders, disasters and short comings. If not precisely the amended verdict of History it will aid that verdict, for the historian of the war, whether he writes in this present period, or some coming decade when the smoke of conflict shall have been blown away, will dwell on no evidence more carefully than that made up of the testimony of living actors, their dispatches, reports and letters. To such a scrutiny and so conducted, the disaster of the first Bull Run has been submitted. It disposes of one class of clamorous fellows at a breath. Those who have been charging it upon the cry of "On to Richmond!" will here find that had the earnest cull for energetic movements in the first months of the war been heeded, Bull Run would indeed have been saved by our undisputed occupancy of Manassas six weeks in advance of the time when the rebels first began to strengthen themselves there.

The gloomy curtain that has shrouded the massacre at Ball's Bluff, is for the first time drawn aside, and the blame located by the Committee with the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac. Light is thrown also upon Gen. Stone's case, and that officer relieved of much that has rested onerously upon him. Full justice should now be done Gen. Stone, since the period is passed when his sacrifice is necessary to save McClellan. The whole review of the affair at Ball's Bluff will be read with eagerness by the public. No part of the Committee's work will be more welcome to a large share of the people, than that which investigates Fremont's Missouri campaign. In the abstract by telegraph, the Committee complain of meagreness of details and scant facilities for making up their report, growing out of the distance of the scene, and the difficulty of procuring witnesses, but they do much to relieve Gen. Fremont's reputation from charges under which it has suffered. There are very many who would be glad to find an endorsement throughout for Gen. Fremont. There should be none who are afraid to see strict and ample justice done him.

Lieut. Col. Bloodgood.

In the publication of a letter in our last issue, dated Nashville, March 30th, below Nashville, a charge of cowardice was made in the heading against Lieut. Col. Bloodgood of the Federal Commander, and doubtless, to the surprise of all who read the account that followed, in which no such evidence appeared. In all the accounts of the Brentwood matter yet published, no such charge has been made against Col. Bloodgood, and we have certainly neither the means or the disposition to inaugurate it.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

PEORIA—The township election in Peoria resulted in the success of the Copperhead ticket, but by a greatly reduced majority. The vote for Supervisor was Dodge, Republican, 628; Darst, Cop., 746. The usual Copperhead majority is about 300.

WOODSTOCK—The result of the Corporation election in Woodstock on Monday last, was the complete triumph of the Union ticket. The township election on the following day resulted the same as the Corporation contest.

BRIMFIELD—The Copperheads of Springfield carried their township election by about one-half their usual majority.

CAMPBELL—The Unionists elected their entire ticket.

TOWN EAST—In this township, last fall, Allen, (Dem.) had 85 votes and Ingersoll, (Union) 92. Now John F. Graham, (Union) Supervisor has 107, to 63 for John De Groot, Copperhead. All right. "Keep the ball a rolling."

PLAGO—OGLE COUNTY.

By private advices from Ogle Co., we learn that the Union ticket in Taylor township, was elected by an average majority of 150 out of 299 votes. The Copperheads made a desperate effort to elect their ticket. A Union man canvassed every house in the township, without any fuss or feathers, and secured every vote but six. Those voters were all Copperheads. A correspondent writes: "The Copperheads are completely swamped. They don't know what struck them."

The following is the ticket elected, with the majorities of each candidate:—Willard P. Sleep, Supervisor, 152 majority; Alfred B. Hoadley, Town Clerk, 149 maj.; Daniel Sleep, Assessor, 141 maj.; Wm. Halsey, Collector, 109 maj.; Miles Ten Eyck, Road Commissioner; H. B. Smith, Constable, 139 maj.; F. Walters, Poor Master, 133 maj.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, LYON Co., Ills., April 8.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Yesterday we had an election of town officers, which resulted in a complete victory to the Union men and a defeat to the Copperheads, the latter having only thirty-one votes out of 178, making one hundred and forty-five Union majority. The Copperheads have been rather bold since the Conscription Bill passed, threatening what they would do if it was passed. But I think they will find from the majority that the Union ball still rolls on, crushing all traitors.

A UNION LADY.

MCLEAN.—In this township the vote for Supervisor was tied, (24 to 24,) but the rest of the Union ticket was elected by a majority averaging about 50. The Copperheads deceived many voters by heading their ballot, "Union Ticket."

TUSCOLA.—The charter election in Tuscola, Douglas County, resulted in the almost unanimous election of the Union ticket. A correspondent writes as follows:

"The Democrats, or rather those who call themselves Democrats, thought it was right for them, and that they could elect a ticket which they pitched upa week or so ago; but yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, they got a flea in their ear, and were as mad as a wet hen. With the exception of four or five, they remained away from the polls. They only number about thirty-five or forty out of 150 voters; and not having any side issues to catch votes, they found no comfort against such odds, and skulked rather than make a show. Seventy-two votes were polled and seventy of them were for the Union ticket, composed of our most thorough business men."

TOWER, WIS., April 9.—For the first time in the history of Racine, a clean sweep has been made. Against an Unconditional Union ticket, the Copperheads dared to contend. The result has been their total overthrow. Not even an Alderman, or School Commissioner, of the traitorous crew, was saved from the storm of public indignation. Last year we had a Copperhead Mayor, City Treasurer, Clerk, half the Aldermen, and part of the School Board. The transition is complete. Union men, without any axe to grind, are elected to every place of trust and responsibility in the gift of the people of our city.

The Fourth Treasury of canteen accounts of four and capwalties... Two men... scouts not ascertained, were drowned in the Illinois River near that city, on Friday, by the upsetting of a canoe in a violent storm.

Capt. of the 14th Illinois cavalry, was run over by the cars and killed, on the Logansport, Fort Wayne and Huntington Railroad, near Chelsea, on Thursday. A widow woman, named Fuller, got out Sarah Simmons, took a lot of Secesh to Richmond, is a Secretary in Fourth, on Richmond, and was LEAVE of Absence.

FROM EVANSVILLE.

A Terrible Descent on the Contrabandists.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 8, 1863.

United States Marshal Rose, and District Attorney Hanna arrived here on Monday night, causing considerable sensation among the contraband dealers in this place. Early on Wednesday morning, Marshal Rose proceeded to execute his orders, arresting the persons of Leopold Lewenthal, of L. Lewenthal & Co., wholesale ready-made clothing goods; D. C. Keller, of Keller & White, wholesale druggists; D. Preston, of Kruse & Preston, dry goods; George Miller, Lute B. Smith and James Rogers. These parties were released on giving $2,000 bail for appearance before the United States District Court on the 5th of May. The stock of Lewenthal & Co. was seized, and a strong guard placed over the same. It is valued at $40,000, which will certainly be confiscated. The evidence against the house was too clear to admit of any doubt.

Col. Foster, commanding the forces in Kentucky, between Green and Cumberland Rivers, has made another successful scout. On Monday night he succeeded in surprising a band of contraband dealers at Amontown, Kentucky, who have been doing an extensive business for some time past. He arrested four persons, including a livery stable keeper, who has been busy in moving contraband goods into the Southern lines, whose whole stock of horses, wagons, and harness has been seized.

While returning, Col. Foster arrested still another band of smugglers at Coydon, Henderson County Ind.

A large amount of Confederate money was found on them. Papers found on them implicate several parties—several prominent merchants of this and other cities. The large contraband trade through Southern Indiana, into rebeldom, is pretty effectually broken up. A squad of Col. Foster's men had a skirmish this morning, at Unionttown. As usual, the rebels fled.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1863.

Telegraphic communication between Fayetteville, Ark., and Springfield has been interrupted for four days. As fast as it is repaired in one place the guerillas cut it in another, and this, too, in spite of cavalry riding daily along the line. It is reported a raid is planned by the rebels to capture the garrison at Fayetteville, but the place is strongly defended and cannot be easily taken. The guerillas have lately attacked nearly every foraging party sent out from Fayetteville eastward.

Several regiments are about leaving here for the South.

Returned deserters are sent off daily by the provost-guards to their regiments.

An order has been received to transfer all the rebel prisoners in this Department to Baltimore for exchange, excepting those held for special reasons. About fifty guerillas, convicted of violating their paroles, have been sent to Alton Penitentiary to serve out sentences to hard labor during the war.

Fourteen regiments of Militia have been ordered to be raised by the Governor, for State defence. If volunteers do not offer, a draft from the State Militia will be ordered.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, TENN., April 6, 1863.

The following document with signatures, explains itself. Three paroled rebels are now *en route* for Dixie *via* Baltimore:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, TENN., April 5, 1863.

We the undersigned officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army, captured at the battle of Stone's River, and now prisoners of war in the hands of the Federal forces under the command of Major General W. S. Rosecrans, having received orders to proceed from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., give this our parole of honor that we will proceed immediately to Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Pittsburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., and will not be engaged in any hostility against the United States Government, or render any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States Government, or any of the States thereof, until regularly exchanged by the proper authorities.

(Signed) JOHN C. WILKINSON,
Col. 8th Miss. Regt. Infantry.

Subscribed to before me this 5th day of April, 1863.
[SEAL.] WM. M. WITES,
Capt. and Prov. Mar. Gen. Army of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 8.—The Hatchet Brigade, commanded by Col. Wilder, returned this afternoon from an expedition via Lebanon to Carthage. Twenty-nine rebels were captured before reaching Snow Hill. Five thousand bushels wheat and much corn were destroyed. A big barn, with a great quantity of bacon, was burned. Col. Wilder found that, when Gen. Stanley returned to Murfreesboro, Wharton's rebel regiment re-occupied Snow Hill. Wilder moved up behind him, and captured fifty-eight, the remainder dispersing. He returned to camp with 300 extra horses, and 160 able-bodied negroes captured from rebels. Wilder also swapped off all his worn-out horses for sound ones, transferring the stock to Union men and taking good animals from rebels. Several rebels discovered in Federal uniforms were summarily shot. One was caught near our lines. Wilder thought it imprudent to fire, and accordingly he put a rope around the collar of the uniform and left it hanging in the woods, that the owner might find it.

During the past week our expeditions have captured 700 horses and mules, 300 prisoners, and over 200 able-bodied contrabands, and destroyed much rebel forage and subsistence.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 4th says that the rebel financial agent, De Bow, has negotiated in Mississippi and Louisiana for about $75,000 bales cotton and turpentine, being for the security of Confederate bonds.

The rebel force in front of Franklin is increasing to an extent that indicates an intention to attack Rosecrans.

Small-pox is reported to have compelled the rebel force to move from Tullahoma towards Shelbyville.

In consequence of Stanley's affair at Snow Hill, the rebels sent a strong force to Murfreesboro, where they removing rails and crossties from the railroad between McMinnville and War Trace.

The force dispersed by Wilder had been sent to reinforce Morgan.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Twelve hundred rebels, under Woodward, with two pieces of cannon, captured and burned the steamers Lovill and Sakools, to-day, killing the Captain of the Lovill, and shooting off an arm of the Captain of the Sakools.

General Johnston and Bragg recently boasted that they would possess Kentucky before frost.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A special to the *Gazette*, from Murfreesboro, says: Colonel Wilder has returned from his expedition via Lebanon and Carthage. He captured twenty-nine rebels, destroyed quantities of wheat, corn and bacon, and also brought in 300 negroes.

Our expeditions have recently destroyed much rebel subsistence and forage, and over 1,000 able-bodied contrabands, and prisoners, 300 negroes.

Of the 6th, more gunboats arrived, and others, with nine and eleven-inch guns, were expected on the 8th.

The fort is heavily armed, and Foster has over 3,000 troops.

A Newbern letter, dated the 2d, 10 p. m., states that gunboats had arrived at the mouth of the river. It was thought they would be able to demolish the rebel batteries.

Gens. Palmer and Prince have taken such steps as lead to the removal of all fears as to the safety of Foster.

The rebels are reported as having 5,000 men on the road between Newbern and Washington, N. C.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Our Fleet Within the Bar.

THE BALL READY TO OPEN AT LAST ADVICES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 9—10:50 p. m.—The Richmond *Whig*, in reference to the situation of Charleston, says, all thoughts are now centered upon Charleston. Official intelligence was made public early yesterday morning that the enemy's iron-clad fleet had attempted to cross the bar and failed. But, later in the day, it was announced that the gunboats and transports had succeeded in crossing, and were at anchor. Our iron clads lay between the forts, quietly awaiting the attack. Further intelligence is looked for with eager anxiety. The Yankees have made no secret of their vast preparations for an attack upon Charleston, and we may well anticipate a desperate conflict.

The rebels at Savannah threaten to bring down their rams, and attack and retake Fort Royal, sinking the Wabash and Vermont, and capturing all the troops left here by Gen. Hunter. Singular as it may seem, the storekeepers at Hilton Head, in consequence of this threat, are selling their dry goods and other stores lower than the same articles can be bought in New York. It is said that an order has been sent by Gen. Hunter to withdraw our troops from Brunswick and Fernandina.

A tremendous explosion took place in the harbor of Charleston, a few days since, causing a jarring sensation to the whole blockading squadron, six miles off. It is supposed to have been a premature explosion of a submarine torpedo.

PORT ROYAL, March 28.—The Keokuk arrived yesterday in good condition. Four Monitors are in North Edisto Inlet, with three mortar schooners, distant about sixteen miles by land, from Charleston. The troops, landed at Stono, are said to have accompanied a gunboat expedition. Firing has been heard there, but there is nothing definite from that quarter. When the balance of the Monitors will move to the North Edisto is not known.

The rebel pickets are visible all along the shores at North Edisto, and in the night signals, by colored lights, are telegraphed along the coast from thence to Charleston.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The purser of the steamer Fahkee, states that the attack on Charleston was to have commenced on Tuesday.

CAIRO, April 9.—A special to the Mobile *Tribune* dated Charleston, March 28th, says an official report states that the enemy made a landing last night on Cole's Island with three transports and 1,300 men. It is supposed the object of the enemy was a reconnoissance to determine the best place for his operations by land and sea against Charleston.

Opinions vary relative to an attack on Charleston. We are ready, and our troops in excellent condition.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special at 10 p. m. last night, says:

The excitement here in regard to the reported attack on Charleston is intense. The War and Navy Departments are still without official advices, but no doubt is entertained that the attack has been made, and the result will be known to the rebels. The considered reticence of the rebel newspapers is regarded as almost certain evidence that they are in possession of news which confirms the fact that Charleston has fallen before the combined attack of Hunter and Dupont. Heretofore it has been the practice of the rebels, whenever they have met with success, to send a flag of truce across the Rappahannock with copies of their papers, announcing the news. Besides this, their pickets are very gloomy, and decline to converse at all upon the subject of the attack upon Charleston, or to allow our copies of their papers to come across the river.

The Navy Department is in hourly expectation of receiving information in regard to the attack, which they knew was to have been commenced last Thursday. A prominent official in the Navy Department to-day made the remark: "By this time, the guns are on board our iron clads were either in Charleston or in Heaven."

NEW YORK, April 9.—A person who passed Charleston harbor, on Sunday noon, states that nearly all the iron clads were off that place. The Ironsides was prepared for action and flying visible her iron flag. The rebel fleet was ready for the assault. On Saturday, a few shells were fired at Fort Sumter, to try the range, but no action commenced.

FROM BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, April 9, 1863.

There is no news from Kentucky. Every thing is quiet.

Gen. Burnside returned to this city this evening from Indiana, where he had been on a visit to his old home.

Brig. Gen. Tilson, chief of artillery in this department, took command of the fortifications back of Covington and Newport, to-day, and established his headquarters in Covington. Gen. Ammen, in command at Camp Douglas, has been transferred to the command of the paroled force at Camp Chase, Columbus.

Another batch of Noble county rioters are under examination to-day, before Commissioner Hinkley.

Permits to ship to Memphis were declined to shippers to-day, by the Collector of this port.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., April 9, 1863.

The vote for Chief Justice, as compared with the Congressional vote of last fall, shows a gain for Dixon, in Columbia, Dane, Grant, La Crosse, Brown, Richland and Winnebago counties, and losses in Dodge, Green and Rock counties. The probabilities of Dixon's election are increased, though there is nothing conclusive yet. Dane county will give Dixon about 100 majority, Rock county about 1,200.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels Threaten General Foster.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Passengers from Beaufort, N. C., state that on the 5th, the rebel pickets on the Trent road extended to a point nine miles from Newbern. Affairs at Little Washington looked threatening. On Sunday evening the rebel Gen. Hill was opposing Gen. Foster's little band, and on Monday evening a rumor at Newbern said Gen. Foster had surrendered. This was not credited, as it was believed that reinforcements from Suffolk had reached Little Washington.

Foster's division was strongly entrenched by rifle pits and ditches.

Cannonading was heard at Newbern all day Sunday, and also on Monday. The rebels are respectfully informed, Fort Seats removed to the Indies.

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The Committee on the Conduct of the War.

PART SECOND OF THEIR REPORT.

BULL RUN, BALL'S BLUFF, FREMONT.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Part second of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is issued. It embraces the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

In relation to the former, the Committee state the great error of that campaign was the failure to occupy Centreville and Manassas when Alexandria was occupied, in May. The forces which opposed us were mostly collected and brought to Manassas in June and July. The three months men could have made Manassas easily defensible against any force the enemy could have brought against it, and it is not at all probable that the rebel force would have been advanced from the line of the Rappahannock had Manassas been occupied by our troops.

The next cause of disaster was the delay in proceeding against the enemy until the time for the three months' men expired. When the movement was finally determined upon, much was needed to render the troops efficient. Little time had been devoted to locating them even as regiments. Hardly any instruction had been given in regard to brigade movements, and none at all as to divisions. The principal cause of our defeat was the failure of Gen. Patterson to hold the force of Johnston in the Shenandoah Valley.

In relation to the battle of Ball's Bluff, the Committee, after giving an account of the engagement, &c., says, all the testimony goes to prove that the means of transportation were inadequate. Gen. Stone, while inclined to deem it sufficient, left much to the judgment of others, and this much, can be said for him, that he received no intimation that a movement across the river would be expected from him, nor would be justified till the day before it was actually made, and the Committee adds: the reason he had for supposing other forces were within a short distance to render him assistance, are set forth in a previous portion of this report. In relation to the movements of Gen. McCall to Dranesville for the purpose of reconnoitering the country.

In reference to relieving Col. Baker, the testimony was very conflicting. Gen. Stone testifies that he received no information from Col. Baker that he needed reinforcements. That he received little if any information from Col. Baker in reference to affairs at Ball's Bluff, and even if reinforments had been needed they could not have been sent up on the Virginia side, in consequence of the enemy's earthworks and batteries between Edwards Ferry and Ball's Bluff.

Some other witnesses testify to the same effect. Others say there was no obstacle to our troops passing up on the Virginia side. The Committee refrains from expressing any positive opinion on this point. In referring to the arrest of General Stone, the Committee say they informed Secretaries Cameron and Stanton that some explanation by General Stone was required. He appeared before the Committee, and made explanations in general terms concerning the testimony against him, in regard to undue intercourse with the enemy, &c. The Committee reported to the Secretary of War that the testimony was conflicting, without any communication as to what should be done. It afterwards appeared from the testimony of Gen. McCall, that Gen. Stone was arrested on a written order of the Secretary of War, for the reason that he had been informed by members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that they had taken testimony going to show that he had been guilty of conduct not consistent with loyalty.

Gen. Stone, since his release, has been permitted to examine all the testimony, and demanded that he be furnished with a copy of the charges against him. Why this request is not granted, the Committee is unable to say.

Part third embraces the Department of the West. The Committee says it has been unable to collect the necessary testimony in this department, (particularly while under command of Gen. Fremont,) on account of the great distance from the seat of government, the administration of Fremont, the Committee says, much should be pardoned in one unexperienced to act promptly, and with so little at his command. Some of the arms engaged by Fremont for his department were diverted to the army of the Potomac, by the Government, and his department long felt the want of an adequate supply. As to the fortifications around St. Louis, Fremont has carried out what Gen. Lyon deemed necessary. As to the manner in which it was done, the Committee forbears to express any opinion. In regard to reinforcing promptly, points threatened by the enemy, the Committee believe Fremont acted with energy and promptness.

Troops were collected by him as soon as could be done, and promptly sent where their service was demanded. Some were diverted to other purposes. The Government omitted upon him for troops to be sent east at a time when he was most earnestly engaged in preparing for the advance of the army of the West. Those that were left he sent promptly, and only failed to render assistance needed, from causes over which Fremont had no control. Fremont perceived the advantage to result from gunboats for Western rivers, and the brilliant victories West bear enduring testimony to the correctness of his judgment.

The Committee thinks that Fremont's proclamation proclaiming that early day was the most efficient means of crushing the rebellion, in proof of which it is only necessary to state that its successor, when transferred to another department, issued a proclamation embodying the same principle, and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has applied the same principle to the rebellious States on the whole.

The administration of Fremont was eminently characterized by earnestness, ability and loyalty.

The Pennsylvania Democracy vs. Simon Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—A majority of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, to inquire whether any unlawful means had been employed to secure the election of United States Senator, made a report to-day, finding General Cameron guilty on the charge of bribery, preferred against him by Benjamin Boyer, a member of the Legislature. It is understood that a minority report, signed by Republican members of the Committee, will differ with this report materially. The testimony is very voluminous.

New Advertisements

C. H. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, &c., see Fourth Page, Sixth Col., Sec. Fourth Page.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber has obtained a letter of Orders of Administration on the estate of Wm. Wilson, late of Chicago, deceased, by the County Court of Cook County, Illinois. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN B. SHERMAN, Administrator.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1863. apl6-lw3w

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
DEPOSITORS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Sheet and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, &c., ever offered in this market, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
apr6-1w 45 Lake street, Chicago.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO.
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
34 & 36 LAKE STREET,
Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Manufacturers and Jobbers at
95 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

We have the largest and best assorted stock (direct from our manufactory) to be found west of New York, and are selling at prices which defy competition. Some chance. Having bought our goods early last Fall, we are enabled to sell at former prices. Country merchants can now be manufactured. apl6-om6t-mwf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We bought during the recent GREAT PANIC in New York, and are now selling

Domestic Dry Goods,

At a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. from manufacturers prices, and now sell

Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
DELAINES AND DOMESTICS,

Of every description, at that reduction from price of a few days ago. Also, a large assortment of

KID GLOVES.

And nearly all styles of Foreign Goods. Now is the time to buy your Dress Goods, as prices are rapidly advancing again. We have NO LARGE DAILY AUCTION SALES to sell off, but sell at small profits for cash and short credits. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident we can offer them inducements. Remember the place,

New, Choice & Desirable Goods,

Of every description, at the lowest prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, April 6, 1863. apr6-4t-mwf

METAL WAREHOUSE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
TINNERS' STOCK,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph street.
apr6-1m

INSURANCE.

We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, Market,
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.
R. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
apr6-1m No. 2 Board of Trade Building.

PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS,
AND
PIANO STOOLS,
At Wholesale Prices.
W. W. KIMBALL,
apr6-1m-1128-1m 80 LAKE STREET.

GENUINE WHITE WILLOW
Cuttings, at
Five Dollars Per Thousand,
For sale by A. H. HOVEY, Seedsman, 104 Lake street.
apr6-1m-mwf

Lillie's Patent
WROUGHT AND
CHILLED IRON
SAFES.

Protection against fire and resistance to the rayons of the hottest chemical or the combustion wrought by burglars, are the two great points to be aimed at in purchasing a safe. Both of these desirable ends are best secured by the Patent Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes, that a thousand dollars saved by burglars in Lillie's Safes, and one hundred and twenty of banks and dwellings, and the security of banks and dwellings, and the security of books, papers and money from fire in the same, is the construction of Lillie's Safe and economy of price before purchasing elsewhere. Send for circular containing full description, &c. WINDSOR, LILLIE & CO., Manufacturers, 58 Chambers street, and 54 Murray street, New York.

FORMIL WAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, FT. WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWO RIVERS.—The new and elegant, fast sailing, side wheel steamer

SUNBEAM,
Capt. S. W. MORGAN,

Will leave for the above ports on MONDAY MORNING, April 13th, at 9 o'clock, connecting her regular trips for the season. For freight or passage apply at apl6-1m-mwf A. H. GOODRICH, 2 & 3 River st.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
CLOSING OUT OUR WOOD.
History at 96, South and Slips 23, in Yard.
Yard of Franklin street, corner of Van Buren. Now is your chance to buy your Summer's Wood.
apl6-1m-mwf T. F. BALDWIN.

500 SIDES HARNESS LEATHER.—We have consigned to us for the above quantity of select stock. HARNESS MAKERS will do well to call and examine. apl6-1m-mwf

AIR HEATING FURNACES.
DEMPSEY'S PATENT AIR HEATING AND RANGE.
Also, Dempsey's Patent Air Heating and Ventilating Stoves, (the numbers reading across the cooking-holes,) for sale by
T. F. DEMPSEY & CO.,
apr6-1m-mwf 57 Lake street, Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentleman of steady habits, and who can furnish good city reference, wishes to obtain a HOUSEKEEPER. Address "H. H.," Tribune office. apl6-1t

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Spring Term of the Lind University will commence on Monday, April 13th, 1863. apl6-1m-mwf

HAVANA CIGARS!
50,000 HAVANA CIGARS
Lillie's Patent
WROUGHT AND
CHILLED IRON
SAFES.

Protection against fire and resistance to the rayons of the hottest chemical or the combustion wrought by burglars, are the two great points to be aimed at in purchasing a safe. Both of these desirable ends are best secured by the Patent Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes, that a thousand dollars saved by burglars in Lillie's Safes, and one hundred and twenty of banks and dwellings, and the security of books, papers and money from fire in the same, is the construction of Lillie's Safe and economy of price before purchasing elsewhere. Send for circular containing full description, &c. WINDSOR, LILLIE & CO., Manufacturers, 58 Chambers street, and 54 Murray street, New York.

BOYS'
AND
YOUTHS'
CLOTHING,
AT
86 Randolph Street.
WE HAVE THE
LARGEST STOCK
OF
BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING,

Ever offered in this city, which we are prepared to sell at prices which will induce the most economical to purchase.

DE GRAFF & POOLE.

N. B.—We shall remove to the corner of Randolph and Clark streets on the first of May. apr6-1m-mwf

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
DEPOSITORS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Sheet and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, &c., ever offered in this market, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
apr6-1m 45 Lake street, Chicago.

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New, Choice & Desirable Goods,

Of every description, at the lowest prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, April 6, 1863. apr6-4t-mw

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The splendor of the late triumphs of the Union cause in the North, goes far toward wiping out the stain of last year's defeats. We are assured by a verdict rendered in a day when there can be no misapprehension of the nature and magnitude of the contest, that the loyal States are devotedly and enthusiastically for the continuance of the war until the Union is restored, and until the territorial integrity of the Republic is vindicated by the practical re-assertion of the supremacy of the constitution and the laws upon every inch of our soil. Coming at a time like this, upon the heels of the most superstitious exertions that a political party has ever made in this country—at a time when the unity, the honor and the future peace and prosperity of the Republic were suspended in the balance—this popular approval of the Administration and of the efforts of the Union party, is the assurance that the temporary reaction, that the Proclamation, the want of military success, the state of the finances, and the general dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, had exercised when the fall elections were held, is at an end; and that, with clearer and more enlarged views, a firmer and better insight into the nature and scope of the propositions brought forward and supported by the so called peace, but really secession Democracy, the people have resolved to fight their way through the contest to a glorious and of course a triumphant result. Copperheadism is scotched. It invoked all the elements that seemed to promise success. It appealed to every base passion and to every miserable and sordid fear. It struck and ministered to every unholy, unchristian and anti-democratic prejudice that seemed to threaten the loyal cause. In Connecticut it appealed to the pocket sense, and while among the latter classes of voters money was lavishly used, the grades above were plied with commercial, industrial and monetary considerations that had immense and unexpected weight. The recent laws of Congress, especially the Conscription and Tax laws, were distorted and shamefully misrepresented. The amount of the public debt was freely magnified and then held up as a lesson and a warning. The working of the Proclamation was a matter of infinite and often unchallenged lying; and the certainty that if the Union party won, the white women of the North would be compelled to accept black men as husbands and equals, was insisted upon with pertinacity, that was as shameless as it was long-winded and mischievous. The improbability of conquering the South, and hence the necessity of making a speedy peace, were freely avowed; and war, with its horrors, its waste, and its demoralisations, was contemned with as much apparent fervor and sincerity as if the preachers of peace had really a dread of blood, and not a hatred of freedom, of which blood is the price. But all could not win. The common sense and intelligence of the people were superior to the seductions of treason, no matter how disguised; and the verdict is such as will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every loyal man! We have hope for the country, that amounts to a conviction that it will be saved.

The effect of the voting will be a damper to the expectations of the South. The assurance of the rebel journals and politicians has been, that the "revolution" commenced in the Northwest, was extending East; that the war party would be inevitably overthrown; that the Confederacy would have an opportunity of making its own terms of peace, and that the denial of Southern independence would be given up in the withdrawal of the armies and the navy, by which treason has been assailed. The facts of the performance do not correspond with the promises of the programme; hence the comfort that was derived from confident expectations of a Northern revolt against the Government, will be replaced by despair that new and more unanimous efforts on the part of the North will create. We wait their translation of the news with curiosity, to know what version their falsehood and impudence will give it!

ENGLISH INFLUENCE AGAINST AMERICA.

The London *Times* has long been remarkable for the talent with which it gets up, and sustains the most barefaced falsehoods. If a client, whether he be Emperor of Russia, or Prime Minister of England, ask this journal to plead for him, and can pay sufficiently to make it worth the while, it is no matter what kind of case he has at his back—good, bad, or indifferent—the task is sure to be undertaken, and it will go hard but the *Thunderer* will win him a verdict.

No one, therefore, acquainted with the mercenary character of this journal, need be surprised at the course which it has pursued with respect to this country, from the commencement of the war, down to the present time. The gold of Jeff. Davis, and the bribes and influence of the British aristocracy and the cotton-lords, have been all in the balance of the opposition and those which we have met with at its hands. This unprincipled hireling who bellows so loudly for the Confederates, and takes every opportunity to ridicule our arms and discourage those friends abroad who hope and pray for our success, is the most formidable enemy with which we have to contend in England, influencing, by the power of its Satanic intellect, the Parliament, the Cabinet and the people, and throwing the whole force of diplomacy against us.

With such an advocate speaking to hundreds of thousands of people at one and the same time, making the right seem wrong, and the wrong right, it is no wonder that England should show so bold a front to us just now, and do her utmost to destroy the Republic. She regards this not as a civil war between a lawful Government and its rebellious subjects, but as a deadly struggle of principles, the issue of which involves the fate both of despotism and liberty, not in America alone, but all over the civilized world.

The aristocrats of England, and of Europe, indeed, are the natural allies, therefore, of the South, and sympathize with all its demands and fights for victory; whilst the people are every where enthusiastic for the North, which represents in its institutions, laws and Government the very ideas of liberty and equality, for which through long ages they have been contending with their oppressors.

It is impossible for the English Government, which is already over 700 in debt, and with which we have made treaties of peace and amity, to hide the spirit which animates it with respect to the belligerents in this war. Lord John Russell, as the mouthpiece of popular reform and liberty, as one of the Chief Ministers of the Government, has given considerable testimony that he, and the order which he represents, are finally, if she marked form of the American Republic with liberty on their lips, they are permitting the Confederates to build iron-clads, and ships of war, in their dock-yards to do battle for slavery, not of the Blacks alone, but of the whites everywhere on this continent. And if they had so they did to the tune of the Alabama, that they have gone a little too far, for a friendly and neutral power, they call upon the *London Times* to help them out of the scrape, and save them from the wrath of the British people.

The influence of the *Times* is every where against us. Bull Run Russell, unchecked, becomes itself only to-day to-day—to-day—to-day—

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
AT AUCTION.
DRY GOODS AND CLO
AT AUCTION.
DRY GOODS, CASSIM
CLOTHING, &c.
AT AUCTION.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn St
General Auction Business.
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDI
CROCKERY AND GLASSWA
CASH ADVANCES MADE
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Mirrors, Medical Boo
Shot Gun, Window Shade, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by CATALO
AT AUCTION.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Household Furniture, Carpets, &
AT AUCTION.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AUCTION SALE O
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.
LARGER, BETTER SELECTE
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other Hous
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances
UNUSUAL FACILITIES
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
FLORENCE
SEWING
MACHINE
COMPANY
124 LAKE ST.
CHICAGO
The Florence Sewing Machine
SINGER & CO'S LETTER
Family Sewing Machine.
WE CHALLENGE THE

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER.
DR. H. ANDRUS & CO.,
Proprietors and Chemists, 337 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by
BLISS & SEARS,
Sole Agents,
181 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
DR. JAMES, (formerly of New
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT.
DR. JAMES,
No. 3 Tremont Row, Boston.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Stores removed from 44 Lake st. to
Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn St
opposite the Tremont House, where we shall be
pleased to see our friends.
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHIL
THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS
AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.
DEPOSITORY AND OFFICERS.
CARD TO THE LADIES.—All
Physicians of the Eclectic School in the State, Institutions or
Private Practice, Lyceums, Societies and Individuals
NERVOUS INVALID.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Chesebrough's Pills.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Dupenoe's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Sedley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A SURE CURE FOR
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTI
DR. THOMAS MACKINNIE,
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Dupenoe's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF
S. A. BLISS & CO.,
Chicago, March 4, 1863.
The undersigned having purchased the stock of the
Traders Bank of Chicago, and the business of the same will
have opened an office in the city, on the North-east
corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of
doing a
General Banking and Exchange Business.
We will pay particular attention to the purchase and
sale of Bankable, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will
be pleased to receive accounts of country or other banks
for which we will allow a Commission or pay for money
on deposit.
We will also keep for sale United States Revenue
Stamps, on which we allow a Commission or Rebate per
cent., and will attend to accounts of Banks and Bankers,
and of those per cent. on deposits of gold.
J. A. BLISS & CO.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
"BANK OF AMERICA."
R. W. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS
AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK,
69 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P
M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.
MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHIL
THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS
AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK,
69 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.
DEPOSITORY AND OFFICERS.
GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
47 Exchange Place, New York.
J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Scrip, &c., &c.
H. DOOLITTLE,
BANKER,
W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,
BANKERS, CHICAGO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
No. 79 South Water st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
CORN EXCHANGE.
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every Description.
157 South Water Street. 157,
MILLERS,
SEAMEN,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUMNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.
NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And Importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

CHAPLAIN'S CONVENTION

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

MURFREESBORO, April 8, 1863.

A short time since the following circular was issued:

We, the undersigned, believing that mutual consultation and co-operation in the discharge of every responsible duty in the ministry of evangelism is the rule, that secures success, and that more especially for Chaplains in the army as in the field, &c., do our own behalf, and we think it accordant with the wishes of our brethren generally, call a special council for the Chaplains of the Army of the Cumberland, to the Church Northern, in the Methodist Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., April 8th, 1863.

It is proposed, should a different course shall be deemed more conducive to the ends of the council, to discuss comprehensively and illustrate, in the light of the three following important subjects:

I. The moral and kind of Regimental Register. The classes and sources of army reading.

II. The reasons and methods of direct religious effort.

Now, brethren, let us all get ready for this council; and, trusting in God for strength, its success, and that with the divine blessing, we shall return, freighted with its treasures of knowledge, and comfort and power.

(Signed) HIRAM GILMORE,
Post Chaplain, Murfreesboro.
And many others.

In accordance with the request of the foregoing call, the Chaplains of the Army of the Cumberland met in convention, in the Methodist Church, on the "morning of the first of April, 1863.

A large and most respectable body of men were in attendance, deliberating on the interests of Christianity, as connected with the army, and the prosperity of the nation.

The following Chaplains reported:

Hiram Gilmore, 1, D. D., Post Chaplain; R. S. Strong, 2d Ohio; T. R. Cressy, 2d Minn.; J. G. McFarland, 10th Ohio; C. C. Thomas, 98th Ill.; John T. Bright, 36th Ind.; Wm. S. Crosgo, 19th Ind.; Ed. Keller, 11th Mo.; Jno. M. Green, 21st Ind.; Hooper Cuppy, 105th Ill.; J. A. Pringle, 42d Ind.; Darius B. Baker, 3d East Tenn.; Jno. Thompson, 79th Ind.; T. G. Spencer, 89th Ill.; J. M. Whitehead, 36th Ind.; C. C. Clinton, 35th Ohio; S. A. S. Larkin, 58th Ind.; J. Rowley, 3d Ohio; C. Hill, 10th Ind.; W. Hall, 6th Ohio; W. H. Rogers, 6th Ohio; W. Shaw, 20th Ind.; Jno. M. Gumer, 21st Ky.; W. Haigh, 36th Ill.; O. L. Stuff, 3d Ill.; Lewis Raymond, 1st Ill.; Jno. Chamberlain, 1st Wis.; Wm. Allen, Ohio; W. S. Harker, 80th Ind.; J. F. Roberts, 44th Ind.; Jas. H. Bristow, 10th Ky.; Jno. Kennedy, 10th Ohio; N. P. Chariot, 79th Ind.; E. H. Wilkinson, 2d Ky.; E. Lathrop, 15th Mich.; W. Chaffee, 15th Ohio; Jesse Hill, 73d Ind.; W. H. Rand, 2d Ky.; E. Spellman, 31st Ind.; Col. Stanley Wright, 1st Ky.; Leigh Richmond Roose, 1st Ky.; Wylie Moody, of the 9th Ohio and Col. Stanley of the Regular Cavalry, commanding a brigade of second division of the 14th army corps, were also present and invited to participate in the deliberations of the council.

Rev. Dr. Gilmore, Post Chaplain, called the meeting to order. Rev. T. R. Cressy, 2d Minn., read the 46th psalm and offered prayer.

Rev. E. A. Strong was chosen President and Rev. Jno. J. Hight, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions:

Revs. J. G. Mcfarland, T. R. Cressy, Hiram Gilmore, B. Cress, J. H. Bristow, L. H. Jameson.

The following were appointed a committee on business:

Revs. J. C. Thomas, J. S. Larkins, L. Raymond, W. M. Haigh, C. Hill.

After consultation the business committee reported in favor of discussing the themes set forth in the call, in inverse order. Whereupon short and instructive addresses were made by Chaplains Thomas, Keller, Haigh, Poucher, Larkin, Bristow, Cressy and Raymond on the theme: "The means and method of direct religious effort."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The theme, "Classes and Sources of Army Reading," was discussed by Chaplains Van Horne, Black, Chaffin, Col. Moody, Patterson and Clinton.

EVENING SESSION.

The theme of the morning discussion was again called up. Chaplains Raymond, Chaplains Strong, Clinton, Kennedy, Patterson, Thomas and Price offered suggestions.

The day's exercises was closed with prayer by Revs. Raymond and Patterson.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The time was occupied in the discussion of the following resolutions, offered by the committee, which were one by one adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That we, as chaplains of the United States army, in the Department of the Cumberland, at this first meeting, express our undefiled gratitude to Almighty God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, for the preservation of our lives and health in the midst of the ravages of war and disease; for all the good we have been able to accomplish in the cause of Christianity and humanity since we entered the service; for the general health and immunity from disease of our fellow soldiers, and for the signal success that has thus far attended the movements of our army.

II. That the example of the Anglo-Saxon tribe to this western world; in the enunciation of the political truth of the equality of all men, and adoption of our Federal constitution; in our signal victories in the past, on the field of battle, and our success in the present struggle against the hand of God; and we firmly trust that the heaven-inspired principles of Liberty, Equality shall not only be more firmly established in our own country, but shall become the settled political faith of the world, and that we regard the ultimate triumph of these principles of more value to us and our posterity, than all the sacrifices involved in the present struggle.

III. That we heartily approve the sentiments of the late Senator Douglas, of Illinois, that there are but two parties in this country—the friends and enemies of the Constitution and Liberty, and who does not stand up for every measure necessary to sustain the Government, is a traitor at heart. And that we have no party, but we will support, whether found in the North or South. "He that is not for the Government is against it," according to the principle enunciated by our Lord Jesus Christ.

IV. That the history of the past, the present aspect of things, and the brightening future, strengthen and determine us in the faith and pray for the success of our President and military authorities, in their efforts to save our country.

V. That we regard it as the duty of every one of Chaplains in the army, as of great necessity, and of high privilege, to maintain such conduct as shall encourage us in our work of faith and labor of love; but that we will pursue our calling with the confidence of hope, fully appreciating the satisfaction of our respective efforts, and regarding their co-operation as a powerful auxiliary in the accomplishment of our work.

VI. That we extend our sincere sympathy to all who have suffered in the present struggle, by the sacrifice of dearest, the terrible ravages of battle, or the crushing sorrow of bereavement; and in our prayers we will ever commend them to the God of all grace and consolation.

VII. That we appeal to all to proclaim the exalted title of Minister of the Gospel in this nation, to their fellow soldiers, and to endeavor to live up to the principles and sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolutions, and to impress on all men the duty of observing the Sabbath day as a day of rest and worship, and to God the things that are God's."

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Some time was occupied in discussion of the theme: "Classes and sources of army reading." Various propositions for the better diffusion of reading matter throughout the army were made. The subject was finally disposed of by reference to a committee of three—one from each army corps—and the committee of Chaplain's Council for the Army of the Cumberland." The following Chaplains compose the committee: T. R. Cressy, 21st Ill., 3d division, 20th army corps; T. B. Van Horne, 15th Ohio, 3d division, 21st army corps; W. H. Rogers, 6th Ohio, 2d division, 14th army corps.

Council resolved that Chaplains should meet hereafter every Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for prayer and religious conversation.

The following resolutions were offered by Chaplain Black, and adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of the army of the Cumberland, now in council assembled, hereby organize themselves into an association to be known as the "Council of Chaplains of the army of the Cumberland."

Resolved, That a President, and Secretary, and a committee of arrangements, consisting of one from each army corps, be elected to hold office for three months, or until another election can be held.

Resolved, That the President, and a majority of his associate officers preside at the council fires at such time and place as they may deem proper, during the winter—the next session to be held in the 1st of July coming.

Whereupon Chaplain E. A. Strong was chosen permanent President of the Council, and Chaplain Jno. J. Hight permanent Secretary. Chaplains Patterson, of the 14th Ill., 4th division, 20th army corps; C

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

IMMENSE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

PASSAGE OF PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Eloquent Letter from Gen. Lew Wallace.

Speeches by Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Mason Jones, the great Irish Orator, Hon. Thomas Drummond and Others.

CHICAGO STANDS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO VETOED BY THE PEOPLE.

The great Union Mass Meeting at Bryan Hall, last evening, was a glorious gathering of the loyal men of Chicago, and a sublime rebuke to the petty malice and subserviency of the Mayor of this city. In order to afford more space, the seats had been removed from the body of the house, which was densely jammed with people. The galleries were filled to repletion with an audience, a respectable part of which was composed of ladies. The stage was occupied by distinguished gentlemen from abroad and leading citizens. About eight o'clock, the meeting was informally opened by a glorious rendition of the "Battle Cry of Freedom" by Vass & Dean's Light Guard Band, which fired the audience with enthusiasm. At its close, Ald. C. C. P. Holden, the original mover in the Common Council, called the meeting to order, and the meeting, came forward and called the audience to order by nominating Hon. [illegible] Dadsworth, as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the audience, and the Honorable Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN—HON. THOS. DRUM MOND.

We have often met in this place to take counsel together—to encourage each other in our efforts to suppress this great rebellion and to strengthen the hands of the Government; but we have never assembled under circumstances of more gravity than at this time. The hour of danger is upon us. Those of us who were present in this hall nearly two years since, immediately after the attack and fall of Sumter, forged for ourselves a patriotic enthusiasm then manifested. I had the honor to move the first resolution which contained a serious character—that the men who had appealed to arms would make a desperate fight. It was a prophecy and history [illegible] that—most of us anticipated—and yet the end is not so comforting.

When a whole people rush to arms under a common impulse, the growth of armies is spontaneous, but when the country is settled down, so accustomed and dogged trial of strength, when war with its battles and its horrors is then before us to diminish the ranks—apparently to little purpose, then we must call upon our courage and our manhood—our patriotism and faith in our country—and every man to maintain the integrity of such a government as ours.

It is rare that war furnishes an unbroken series of victories on one side and defeats on the other. But civil war is so peculiar in its character, that we have had our trials and our disasters. We have lost and we have gained, and either party have acted, at ever since wars were waged. If the army of soldiers does not give us victory, all army of carrillers, of politicians and of patriots must do it in every side. They above everybody and everything, now this is nothing new, every people has been the case, so long as we accept a people struggle in war but success at the test of capacity. This is a political question, and it is not a question of an occasional injustice, but still, harsh as it may be regarded, it arises of the covering from incapables and indecision, and the [illegible] nation escapes [illegible] put its ban upon them all, and under its terrible power of its will, energy and destiny assume their true rank. Men find their level in war as in every thing else under the sun.

Then as now, the people were anxious, perhaps to lessen the dissatisfaction we sometimes feel at the vacant forms of [illegible] organization. It is only history repeating itself.

It was not to be expected that in a contest so extraordinary as this, we could be entirely unanimity of sentiment as to the policy to be pursued. We might agree as to the object, but differ as to the means. Great numbers have therefore found fault not only with military movements but with those measures of civil policy which have been adopted by the administration. Their hostility to them is or ought to be based on a high sense of the overmastering principle which lays at the root of the whole question—the existence of the government itself. Just as many of the same men in their hatred of Abolitionist forget the crimes of rebels and traitors, so they are apt to forget that the party what was meant for the country. I know that will find fault with me for saying it, but the triple code—hard to be sundered. Their love always best too strong among us. The proof is before us now.

Differences of opinion on political subjects seem almost to be considered a necessary part of the privilege of freely discussing the acts of our public servants to the birthright of every American citizen. It is a natural right, and I admit that it is because of civil war; we have not lost it because of party lines; we have not lost the freedom of that right, forgot the foundation stone upon which it rests. Do not let us confound a question of administration with that of government, and therefore we find fault with the former, be disloyal to the latter.

There is some confusion of ideas on this subject. The distinction is apparent enough. We have often heard so-called Democrats declare that the Constitution. I consider it a true definition; it will be equally to the Constitution. When it has not two years ago, all parties rallied to sustain the Government against the assault of traitors, loyalty to the Constitution and to the administration of President and the administration as the legal organ of the Government. It is the same to-day, and I trust it is said errors have been committed. Grant it. Is the objection any the less imperative now, than it was then? Is it not the duty of the people to the lawful efforts to put down this rebellion? Is there any other way but to do these? Either way is it clear, acrimonious, compromise are dishonor. Consider a moment on the unprovoked attack made on the Government of the world's greatest nation, such as like example. Of the thousands and tens of thousands of men who took up arms, not one had been deprived by the Government of any right he possessed as a citizen. They constituted of individuals, or of parties, or of [illegible] of some of the States, but no one could deny up that he was not protected and still enjoyed all the Government of the United States. Whenever before was a rebellion inaugurated without some such cause? Without evidently drawn from the sword. We cannot overcome sure. There is but one terrible alternative submitted to us—that of the unconditional submission of the rebels—say other is anarchy or national dissolution.

Shall we submit to the cry of peace come at this time? Not from our own soldiers in the field, but from our people at home? Shall we yield to the [illegible] of war—they seem to be quite united in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the [illegible] of the Union? Shall we surrender with all the [illegible] of peace?

Is it possible to the magnitude of the contest. It is so great that unless at the North is absolutely unanimity, it is [illegible] in our favor. Never, if the North will be more than half not to be doubted. It is because the rebels can see [illegible] and because [illegible] of the Constitution of the United States has made corresponding progress for strength [illegible] of the South. Their strength [illegible] as called to arms. Objection has been [illegible] Shall we be subjected to [illegible] Shall we submit to [illegible] Shall we be [illegible] Shall we [illegible] Shall we [illegible] Shall we